

How Did Predominantly Undergraduate Institutions Fund Capital Projects?

Comprehensive universities relied upon vastly different sources than liberal arts colleges to fund capital projects. During fiscal years 1992–1993, 80 percent of all capital projects at comprehensive institutions were funded through state revenues, while liberal arts colleges received no funding from states (Table 7-4).

Table 7-4. Sources of funding for capital projects of science and engineering research space at predominantly undergraduate institutions: 1992–1993
[Percentages of total funding]¹

<i>Funding sources</i>	<i>Comprehensive universities</i>	<i>Liberal arts colleges</i>	<i>All predominant undergraduate institutions</i>	<i>Nondoctorate HBCUs²</i>	<i>All nondoctorate</i>
Total	100	100	100	100	100
Federal Government ..	7	26	13	20	13
State/local government	80	0	67	70	67
Private donations	7	26	9	4	9
Institutional funds	1	36	5	2	5
Tax-exempt bonds	5	11	4	0	4
Other debt	0	0	0	0	0
Other sources	0	0	1	5	1

The 80 percent represented \$60 million. This reflects the fact that comprehensive universities are more likely to be public institutions than are liberal arts colleges. Liberal arts colleges relied about equally on Federal and private funds, each accounting for slightly over one-quarter of the capital funds or \$4.1 million each. Institutional contribution (institutional funds, tax-exempt bonds, and other debt) accounted for 47 percent or 6.9 million of the capital funds at liberal arts colleges. (See Table 7-5 on the following page.)